Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
BA	BARBARY ASSOCIATION	This soil is level and very poorly drained. It is a very fluid mineral soil in swamps. This soil is ponded and flooded most of the time. Typically, the soil has a muck surface layer and a gray, very fluid clay underlying material. This soil has low strength. The total subsidence potential is medium. If the soil is drained, it can have a very high shrink-swell potential.
CO	CONVENT SOILS, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This map unit consists of nearly level to gently undulating loamy soils. They are somewhat poorly drained and are subject to occasional flooding, scouring, and deposition. Permeability is moderate. Natural fertility is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
CS	CONVENT SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.
CV	CONVENT AND FAUSSE SOILS	This map unit consists of nearly level clayey soils on flood plains. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. The Convent soil is on natural levees. It is somewhat poorly drained and is loamy throughout. Permeability is moderate. The Fausse soil is in depressional areas. It is very poorly drained and is ponded for very long periods. It is clayey throughout the profile. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is high in both soils.
Cc	COMMERCE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
Ce	COMMERCE SILTY CLAY LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
Cn	CONVENT SILT LOAM	This gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low, parallel ridges and swales on the natural levees of major streams. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. The soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Permeability is moderate. Water stands in low places for long periods after heavy rains. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
FA	FAUSSE ASSOCIATION	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
FU	FAUSSE SOILS	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
SS	SHARKEY SOILS, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on alluvial plains. It is subject to occasional flooding. The soil is clayey throughout. It has a seasonal high water table that is near the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. Permeability is very slow. Natural fertility is medium or high. The shrink-swell potential is very high.
SY	SHARKEY AND FAUSSE SOILS	The poorly drained Fausse soil and the poorly drained Sharkey soil are firm, mineral soils and are frequently flooded. The Fausse soil is in swamps, and the Sharkey soil is on slightly higher positions on low, natural levees. Both soils are clayey throughout. The Fausse soil ponds for long periods and is seldom dry enough to crack. Permeability is very slow and the shrink-swell potential is very high in both soils. Natural fertility is high. Both soils have a seasonal high water table.
Sa	SHARKEY SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sc	SHARKEY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sh	SHARKEY CLAY, GENTLY UNDULATING	This gently undulating, poorly drained, clayey soil is on low parallel ridges and in swales on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. The soil is clay throughout the profile. It has very slow permeability and a very high shrink-swell potential. Natural fertility is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Sk	SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Tu	TUNICA CLAY	This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clay surface layer and subsoil and a silty clay loam underlying material. The surface layer is very sticky when wet and has poor tilth. Cracks form in dry periods and seal over in wet periods. Natural fertility is high. This soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.
Va	VACHERIE SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on intermediate positions on the natural levees of the Mississippi River and its distributaries. It is on areas where natural levees have been breached by former floods. The surface layer and subsoil are loamy, and the underlying material is clayey. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate in the loamy subsoil and very slow in the clayey underlying material. This soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.